

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Friday Morning, May 27, 1870.

Self-Reliance—The Substance vs. the Shadow.

In this Southland, the tendency ever has been in our people too much to forget the virtue of self-reliance. It may be that the institution of African slavery had this effect upon the character of the Southern people. It was in the late war between the States, that the South received its first stern but wholesome lesson on this point. The people of the South first thought that their Northern political allies would come to their aid in the issue they had resolved to make. This dream was broken, when the people of the North rose en masse to unite in the war against us. Next, it was confidently hoped and believed that, under the presumed power of king cotton, foreign or European assistance was to be counted upon. But no England and no France came to our side in our unequal struggle. At last, the South began to realize that "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow;" but the lesson was received and acted upon at a late period. The South, thrown upon her own resources, made a grand effort, developed resources not dreamed of before, and, although ultimately overwhelmed and beaten on an unequal field, did not succumb until she had extorted the tribute of admiration from the world, and made it consistent with honor and duty to lay aside her undishonored standards. The war ended. The South had received her first lesson of self-reliance in the school of war. It seems, however, that she was not thoroughly impressed. A period of civil trial came upon the South. Here, again, we repeated the mistake of other days. Reconstruction was put on foot in the South. Did the whites of the South "upon themselves depend?" They did not. Hoping that relief would come from Heaven or earth, in some way or other, the business of reconstruction was well nigh closed and the nail clinched, before the Southern whites threw their powers into action. It was too late. "Mastery inactivity" had failed them, and Providence did not stretch out its hand to those who had failed to help themselves. So, now, again. The field of effort, in behalf of good and honest government, is open before us, and again there are men who are for letting the forces of nature work. Are we never to learn the duty of effort? Are we never to acquire the philosophy of SELF-RELIANCE? Is it to be that some Delilah is again to cut off the locks of the Southern Samson? Is inglorious inactivity again to be our political bane? We know that there is virtue in PATIENCE. But we know, also, that there is vast power in ACTION. Patience and quiet endurance, in their place, are good qualities; but there are times, and these are of them, when all the philosophy of our duty is comprehended in wise and well-directed activity. It was patient, in Micawber, to wait for "something to turn up," but it would have been wiser to go to work and turn up something. The quiet forces of nature! Of these, much is said. We know that they exist. They exist in the soil, and yet man's labor and man's skill must be applied to help them on and give them play. They exist in the human frame, and yet the physician gives his active medicines, and the surgeon uses caustic and lancet, scarifies the skin, pierces the tumor or lops off the excrescence.

Let these principles be applied to our situation political, and our readers will understand our philosophy. It is not new. It is not original. It is the philosophy of history. It is the philosophy of common sense. It means "business." So much for the point political. The same reasoning holds for the point industrial. Upon ourselves we must depend—must mainly rely. Take the question of LABOR. No intelligent man doubts the efficacy of immigration. The accession of a good and industrial class of laborers and settlers from abroad is highly desirable in South Carolina. But is it wise to depend and mainly rely upon this element of strength? It is not. The process is both slow and experimental. We must primarily look to the elements at home, at hand, round about us. The people of the South must utilize and develop fully their home, their native resources. White and black—the people of the soil—they must work actively, persistently, industriously. Take the question of CAPITAL. Foreign capital is certainly desirable. We need capital here. But shall we depend upon foreign or Northern capital, and leave native capital unemployed? Here, too, we should upon ourselves depend. We call and plead for capital, and yet there is capital, and a good deal of it, locked up in this State and in the South. If we have resources to develop at the South, let native capital be put forth. If we

have advantages to be utilized, let our own people derive the benefits therefrom accruing. This, then, is our philosophy industrial. Open the gates wide to the immigrant and the settler. Give a cordial welcome to the capitalist from abroad. But, in the meantime, let us upon ourselves depend. Use our domestic labor to the best advantage—employ our own capital freely and intelligently. This is the substance. Let us not lose sight of this resident power. Whilst we send out the Macedonian invitation of come over and help us, let us gird our loins and with ungloved hands work for our regeneration. Self-reliance is the spring whence our power will flow.

The June Convention.

In every political movement, the first thing is to gather power. We are, therefore, pleased to find that our up-country cotemporaries favor the meeting of this body. Let every County in the State be represented by good and discreet men, representing all the varied interests of the community. After organizing its power, the second thing is to decide how to use it. We are satisfied to leave this with the Convention. If this power shall be used wisely and efficiently, the State cannot but be benefited.

The Mountain Holocaust in New York—A Family Roasted Alive.

Additional intelligence in regard to the great forest conflagrations in Sullivan, Orange, Delaware, Dutchess and Madison Counties of this State, has been received. Never before have these mountain fires raged so furiously or extended over so large an amount of territory. It is generally believed by persons living in those Counties, that the conflagration was started by the hand of an incendiary. In those regions, where the fires broke out, live many persons who are called Gypsies, who reside in shanties which have been erected in remote nooks on the mountain-side and other solitary places that are seldom reached by the more civilized world. These Gypsies are described as a thriftless community, having no regard for, and, therefore, no love for the industrious farmers and woodsmen who live near them, and it is believed that they set fire to the underbrush, well knowing that the flames would extend to the forest proper and spread many miles in extent.

Usually these fires—which more or less occur every spring—have been confined to districts of limited extent and value, but this spring they have ravaged thousands of acres of valuable woodland, destroying millions of trees and cords of cut wood, logs, ship joints, and bark. The loss, so far as it has been ascertained, is estimated at over \$5,000,000, not one cent of which is covered by insurance. For the most part, the fires have been confined to the mountains, but have covered in their march an extent of territory 100 miles in length. The Sullivan County forests have been burnt for a distance of twenty miles. The Delaware County woodlands have been devastated some fifteen miles. In both of these localities the fires are still raging. In Orange County the flaming tempest has spent its strength, and the mountain ridges and hill-sides are a smoldering waste of land.

The rivers and brooks were blood-red from the reflected flames. In some places, the water was steaming hot. Thousands of fishes, snakes, birds and squirrels perished and floated upon the surface. The crags and rocky walls of the mountain-sides were baked by the intense heat, and many of the boulders are cracked and crumbled. Here and there the bones of wild animals (and some cattle) tell the story of the holocaust tragedy. The deep gorges and ravines seemed like miniature gates of the bottomless pit, gaping out fierce flames, smoke and heat. Where the trees were dry and piles of wood and bark had been stored, there arose vast volumes of white and red flame, towering toward the sky. Such was the terrifying influence of the sight, that the dumb beasts, the horses and cattle, in the vicinity fled in alarm, and the night echoes were resonant with their bleatings, neighs and lowings.

By far the most awful spectacle and calamity yet reported occurred on Sunday night, near Deposit station. As darkness gathered over the dying day the fire had reached the base of the West Mountain, and before 9 o'clock had completely encircled one of the prominent peaks as with a girdle of fire. The flames roared and crackled with horrible sound as they swept up the hill-side. The glare brilliantly illuminated the whole adjacent region. A party of sportsmen returning through a gorge on the opposite side heard shouts and cries of distress, apparently proceeding from the flaming forest. Looking up through the flames and smoke, they thought they discovered the forms of a man and woman upon a rocky height, swaying their arms to and fro. The cries continued, and one of the party is sure that he afterwards caught a glimpse of a child in the woman's arms. Soon after, the walls of flame shut out all view, and the cries ceased. The horrified witnesses, driven away by the heat to a greater distance, lingered as near as possible, but neither saw nor heard any more. It is believed that the persons thus seen were a man, wife and child named Hough, who lived in a shanty in a remote place on the barrens, and in escaping across the ridge were hemmed in upon the rocks where seen, and so perished in the conflagration. Search is to be made for their remains.—*New York World.*

GONE UP.—The New York Sun confesses that the Republican party of the Empire State is ruined and disgraced. Drinkists, go to Pollock's.

Horror of War.

We extract the following from the report of the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, published in the *Memphis Daily Appeal*:

Dr. Shipp spoke of resolutions of sympathy passed by the last General Conference, affecting the church at Columbia, S. C.; of its sufferings at the hands of war; of its former prosperity; its boundless liberality; of the generosity of its members. He said that of all sufferers in Columbia, the Methodist Church bore the most grievous calamities. The church building was reduced to ashes, the homes of its members were burned, and all their property swept away. The congregation is too poor to rebuild their house of worship, and have only a little chapel inadequate to the wants of the congregation.

Dr. Selmon moved the adoption of a resolution providing for a concession of all that is asked by the petition.

Dr. Smith, of South Carolina, said that the church spoken of had suffered as none others. Its people were poorer than those of any church or city in the South, and that South Carolina was in the worst condition of any in the South. The difference in the social and industrial condition of the two States, South Carolina and Georgia, was most strongly marked and palpable. In Carolina the people were still trodden under foot by the harshest task-masters, who held offices with not the remotest idea of promoting ends of public good. They only sought to oppress and rob the people and gather wealth for themselves. The ownership of real estate in Columbia begets poverty. A house that is rented for \$600 is taxed \$575. Columbia, once famed for the intelligence, public and private morals of its people, and for the genius, eloquence and learning of individual citizens, whose lofty character and many virtues gave tone to society, is reduced to the utmost straits. The tasteful scholarship of Legare, the matchless moral and intellectual grandeur of Calhoun, the splendid oratory of Preston and McDuffie, once made Columbia the abiding place of all that made life delightful. The condition of the ruined city to-day presented a mournful contrast with its pristine glory and splendor. It is sad and sickening to contemplate the present and dream of the past. Of wealth there is none, and poverty in its rags and gaberdine has invaded like the palaces of the rich and hovels of the poor. Indigent as are these people, they are generous to the last degree. They share with one another the little that is left them, and widows and orphans are not forgotten by those who have more than the absolute wants of life demand. The little chapel they occupy as a place of worship, will not contain the congregation that often gathers about its doorway, and they often secured the use of buildings of other denominations, especially of the Baptists, who had been very kind. Bishops Capers, Dunwoody and other great thinkers and orators of Methodism, sleep in the churchyard hard by. Their monuments had been overthrown or destroyed by bloody, red-handed, war and desecration, and horrible outrage, and insufferable calamities marked every feature of the church's fortunes. Will not those more blest in abundance help those so utterly impoverished? The sympathies of this flourishing city would be touched if it may listen to a simple recital of woes which have befallen the church at Columbia.

Bishop Andrews approved the utterances of Dr. Smith. He had dedicated the Church at Columbia, years ago, to the Most High. Capers was there, and many of the purest and best, and most learned men. The character of the congregation, its virtues and Christian worth had not been too highly colored, and there can be no worthier object of our beneficence. It was first in all Christian virtues. Many of its strongest members have fallen beneath the weight of terrible calamities, and the survivors are hardly able to live. There was once no limit to their generosity and deeds of Christian charity. Help them; they will soon be able to help themselves, and a church edifice worthy of the people will soon rise from the ashes of that which was destroyed.

Dr. McAnnally spoke with tearful eyes when he said that each member of the Conference should forward a sum for the purpose of rebuilding the Columbia church, and erecting a memorial worthy of the fame and virtues of Dr. Capers.

A singular and horrible accident occurred at Colgate's soap factory, New York, Monday afternoon. A lad named Charles Platt, with some other employees, was sky-larking about the hatchway during the noon hour, when Platt's foot slipped and he fell through the hatch; the "dummy," which, by the jar, became detached, ran down upon his body, crushing him to death instantly.

Pollock's.—Meals furnished at all hours.

Paris does not seem to be dissatisfied with the result of the plebiscite. There have been great illuminations in honor of Napoleon's triumph, and although crowds thronged the streets, there was no sign of disorder. The Emperor is evidently far from being afraid of popular demonstrations.

Everybody, go to Pollock's!

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Actions for damages, to the amount of \$30,000, resulting from the late collision on the South Carolina Railroad, have been commenced against the Railroad Company by Joshua Mishaw, who lost a child, and was himself injured on that occasion.

Lunch every day at Pollock's.

INCENDIARISM.—The turpentine works of Mr. James W. Lowry, near Manchester Depot, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of last week.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—The elections this fall will decide not only the character of the next United States House of Representatives, but also, to a certain extent, that of the Senate. Twenty Senators will be elected by the State Legislatures. The Senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next are: Morrill, of Maine; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Cattell, of New Jersey; Willey, of West Virginia; Johnson, of Virginia; Abbott, of North Carolina; Robertson, of South Carolina; Fowler, of Tennessee; Grimes, of Iowa; Howard, of Michigan; Thayer, of Nebraska; Ross, of Kansas; Yates, of Illinois; McDonald, of Arkansas; Revels, of Mississippi; Williams, of Oregon; Harris, of Louisiana; Warner, of Alabama; Sanbury, of Delaware; McCreery, of Kentucky, and Norton, of Minnesota. The outgoing Senators are all Republicans, except Sanbury, McCreery and Norton. The seat of Mr. Fowler has already been filled by a Democrat, and that of Mr. Grimes by a Republican. The Democrats will probably lose one Senator in Minnesota, and gain in New Jersey, Oregon, and perhaps one or two Southern States.

A REMARKABLE STORY.—A few days since, there was a colored man in the city with a scar entirely around his neck. It is stated that during the closing days of the late war he was tried by a drum-head court-martial, found guilty, sentenced to death, duly hung, and pronounced dead by two surgeons in attendance, one of whom secured the body. He then restored the hanged man to life. Although he was to all appearances dead, yet the vital spark was not quite extinct. The hanged man hid himself until the war was over, and then settled on a farm within thirteen miles of the city, where he is now at work. The scar alluded to is but the marks of the rope by which he was suspended. The execution, it is alleged, took place in Kershaw County. It is also stated that the surgeon who restored the man to life is now a resident of this city.—*Charleston News.*

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.—The latest news from Venezuela informs us of the success of the rebels under Guzman Blanco. On the 27th of last month, after three days' hard fighting, the insurgents succeeded in occupying the capital. According to our correspondent, houses and stores were sacked and robberies were carried on to a fearful extent by the soldiers of the victorious party. For a long time Blanco has been plotting to secure the overthrow of the established government, and he has apparently succeeded in his efforts.

ALFRED L. TYLER.—The *United States Railroad and Mining Messenger* pays a high compliment to Alfred L. Tyler, the new Vice-President of the South Carolina Railroad Company. It congratulates the company on obtaining an officer of such ability and integrity, and congratulates Mr. Tyler on the staff he will find upon the road. The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on accepting Mr. Tyler's resignation, passed resolutions of regret, certifying to his ability and faithfulness.

WILL FAIRFIELD ATTEND?—THE PHOENIX has well said that, apart from differences of political opinion, there are in South Carolina at present two distinct parties, "the robbers and the robbed." It is now certain that at least a large portion of the robbed will attend, through delegates, the June Convention. Would it not be well for all Counties to attend, therefore, if for no other reason, to prevent mischief, and report upon the proceedings of the Convention?

SUICIDE.—Mr. Edwin L. Levin, a merchant of Kingstree, committed suicide on the 23d instant, by putting a loaded pistol to the side of his head and pulling trigger. Death was instantaneous. The cause is not known.

Capt. R. G. Cutting, late commander of the steamship Idaho, of the Guion line, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at his office, Alexandria building, James street, Liverpool, May 6.

Recent advices from Hayti represent the country quiet, opposition to the established Government was virtually ended. Counterfeits of the Haytian currency had been discovered in large quantities.

On the 18th instant, a man named Andrew Bunch, of this County, fell from a house, in town, on which he was engaged as a workman, and killed himself almost instantly.—*Keowee Courier.*

Mrs. Bieman, wife of Senator Bieman, of Wallhalla, was thrown from a buggy, on the 22d, and had her arm broken.

A new post office, called "Coldwell," has been established in Union, and Gasaway Skettles appointed post master.

WM. GLAZE,
(LATE GLAZE & RADCLIFFE.)
I COMMENCED THE WATCH AND JEWELRY business in 1835, sold to Radcliffe in 1850; commenced the manufacture of Guns and Machinery for the State; sold out to General Sherman in 1865; not having realized on the last sale, I am again back at my old business, and intend to keep a first-class JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, and build up the business I sold in 1850. I solicit a call from those in want of fine goods.
May 8 1mo
WM. GLAZE.

WILLIAM GLAZE
HAS JUST RECEIVED another lot of fine English and French SPECTACLES, the best of Scotch make. The French Prescopic Scotch Glasses are superior to any American Glasses made. Get the best Glasses and save your sight.
May 8
WM. GLAZE.

W. J. HOKE
HAS just received, and opened a large stock of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c., which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves.
April 10

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret much to learn that Mr. B. Wherle, jeweler and watchmaker of this city, was painfully injured in the face and elsewhere, last Saturday morning, by the explosion of an alcohol lamp he was using in making some repairs.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

On last Tuesday evening, at Mr. Geo. A. Malloy's plantation in Chesterfield District, a colored child, the daughter of Patrick Fleming, was burned so badly that it died in five hours afterwards.

A negro theatre has been started in San Antonio, Texas. Plain folks are not admitted. This evidently is a violation of the civil rights bill, and the colored rebels should be made to feel it.

Santa Anna is the Judas Iscariot of the Mexicans in California. They burn his effigy annually on the day preceding Good Friday.

It is said that the Know-Nothing movement is being revived in Washington, with the omission, however, of the tenet against Catholicism.

A colored woman has been appointed post mistress at Beaufort, S. C.

THE person who returned TWO DOLLARS to Mr. HARDY SOLOMON, through the Post Office, will confer a great favor if they will call and give their name.
May 27
HARDY SOLOMON.

The White Sulphur Springs,
Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

FAMOUS for the Allevative Waters and Fashionable patrons, will be open on MAY 1st, capable of accommodating, in view of the improvements made, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now run to the Springs. The location is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, affording entire relief from summer prostrating fevers. Excellent Bands and extensive Livery in attendance, and every arrangement for the enjoyment of guests. RACE and MASQUERADE BALLS during the season. CHARGES—\$25 per week, and \$50 per month, of thirty days. Children, under ten years, and Colored Servants half price; White Servants according to accommodations. Address May 27 15 PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

Seed Pans.
75 BUSHELS prime Clay Cow Peas, for seed, for sale by
May 26
E. HOPE.

Samples for Distribution.
GO to HARDY SOLOMON'S and get a sample of Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER. All they want is a trial, to convince house-keepers that they are the best now in use.
May 26

Corn.
30,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE and YELLOW CORN, to arrive from Baltimore and Norfolk, for sale by
May 26
T. TUPPER & SONS, Charleston, S. C.

Hams, Beef Tongues.
200 SUGAR-CURED Orange Hams, 1,000 lbs. Breakfast Bacon, 500 lbs. F.M. Smoked Tongues, 10 half bbls. Pickled Beef and Pork.
May 26
For sale by
E. HOPE.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
A FULL supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. For sale by
E. HOPE.

United States Internal Revenue.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3D S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25, 1870.

THE lists of special (or license) Taxes for the year commencing May 1, 1870, for the city of Columbia and the Counties of Richland and Lexington, have been placed in my hands for collection. Payment is required to be made by the 15th June next. After that date, prescribed penalties will be imposed, and collection enforced according to law. Parties can save penalties and costs by paying their annual taxes before June 1st.
B. M. WALLACE, Dep. Col. 3d S. C.
May 25
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To School Teachers.
BRYAN & McCARTER, Columbia, S. C., always keep for sale a large assortment of CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS; also FRENCH and GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY, at low prices.
May 19

Final Notice.
THE undersigned gives notice that he will apply to Hon. Wm. Hutson Wigg, Judge of Probate, at his office, in Columbia, the 20th of June, 1870, for final discharge as Administrator of Jacob Wyrick, deceased.
May 20 13f
H. COON.

Dancing.
PROF. MILAM will open a DANCING ACADEMY at the Nickerson House, for the instruction of Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as young folks. Days of instruction, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p. m. Night Classes for Gentlemen and Ladies on the West side of the Hotel. REFERENCES.—Messrs. Wearn & Hix, Maj. McCreery, Maj. R. H. Lowrance, Mr. C. F. Janney.
May 17

Just Received.
2,000 BUSH. PRIME WHITE CORN, which will be sold at lowest market price, for cash, at
May 4
HARDY SOLOMON'S.

WILLIAM GLAZE
HAS WATCHES REPAIRED by the best of Workmen. All kinds of JEWELRY repaired and set to order. ENGRAVING done by one of the best Engravers in the South.
May 8
WM. GLAZE. 41m

Notice to Travelers.
TO accommodate the large VEGETABLE BUSINESS offering by this steam line to New York, the steamships are appointed to sail from Charleston as follows, arriving in New York on Friday morning:
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, May 24, 6 o'clock P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, May 31, 6 o'clock P. M.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, June 7, 6 o'clock P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, June 14, 6 o'clock P. M.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain ADKINS, Tuesday, June 21, 6 o'clock P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain CHICHESTER, Tuesday, June 28, 6 o'clock P. M.

Travelers from interior points will note this temporary change of sailing days. Both the steamships on this line are newly constructed, the largest and most commodious on the Atlantic coast, built of iron, with water-tight compartments, and all passenger accommodations are on deck, securing thorough ventilation and comfort. Tickets can be purchased at all interior railroad points in connection with Charleston, and of
WM. A. COURTEY, Agent, No. 1 Union Wharf.
WAGNER, HUGER & CO., General Agents, Broad street, Charleston, S. C.
May 18

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Local Items.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail is opened for delivery at 8 a. m.; closed at 8.30 a. m. Charleston, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Greenville, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Western, opened at 9.30 a. m.; closed at 4 p. m. Charleston, (evening), opened at 8 a. m.; closed at 4.30 p. m. On Sunday, the post office is open from 9 to 10 a. m.

The PHOENIX office is supplied with every style of material from the small metal letter to the largest wood type, together with plain and fancy cards, paper, colored ink, bronze, etc. It is the only establishment in the interior of the State where two and three sheet posters can be printed. All kinds of work in the printing line attended to at short notice.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The advertisement of these celebrated springs appears in the PHOENIX to-day. They are now open for the reception of visitors, and are prepared, under the enlarged capacities, to accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 guests. The reputation of the White Sulphur is so extended that little need be said in commendation of it. As the centre of fashion, it has no rival in the South, and is fast rising to the popularity of the great resorts of the North. In point of the value of its water and the beauty of its scenery, it is far ahead of them, and should attract many of those who are in the habit of spending their summer vacations at Saratoga and Long Branch. Now that the railroad is completed to the White Sulphur, and that access is so easy, we expect to see the number of its guests greatly increased and circumscribed only by the capacity to accommodate. But the enterprise and resources of the Messrs. Peyton are equal to any emergency, and if they haven't room enough for all, they will make it.

CRUMBS.—Messrs. Wearn & Hix have just overhauled and restored to its former beauty, an oil painting (life size) of the great Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. The picture is the property of Col. L. D. Childs.

The head and neck of the "old man of the sea" was souped at the Exchange, yesterday. The upper portion of the body follows to-day, and the job will be finished on Saturday.

Beverly Nash, State Senator from Richland County, has been appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia.

Senator Robertson has obtained two handsome appropriations for Charleston and Columbia, and will succeed in getting a third appropriation for public buildings in Greenville.

We are indebted to Senator Sawyer for a copy of his remarks on the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment—extracts from which we published a day or two ago.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, May 26.—*Nickerson House*: G. T. Wright, Pomaria; C. C. Ford, Edward Thomson, G. Chester, Jr., Isaac Chiam, Philadelphia; W. W. Milam, Newberry; Mrs. J. C. Skettles, two children and servant, Mrs. Chaves, Savannah; T. J. Cureton, Lancaster; James H. Anderson, S. C.; Edward Chiam, Pennsylvania; Henry A. Alden, Maryland; Francis J. Hall, New Orleans; H. J. Stevenson, N. C.; T. J. Brooks, S. C.

Columbia Hotel.—J. H. Washman, M. S. Sadler, W. A. Bradles, Charleston; J. E. Winder, H. Farmer, N. C.; J. K. Vance, Colesburg; R. E. Ellison, Vennboro; H. Johnson, Mars Bluff; N. Fredlin, N. Y.; E. Howard, Va.; S. Swandale, Alex. McKee, Greenville; G. J. Patterson, Chester; C. Barnum, City.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hardy Solomon—Information Wanted. Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

I have used Dr. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it as an invaluable remedy in these attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance. REV. W. F. EASTLING, Florida Conference. M22 43

It astounds everybody that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, grey or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA or SALVATOR FOR THE HAIR is just such a fluid, as limpid as stained, yet far exceeds every other dye or coloring liquid ever known, in imparting rich shades of color to grey hair. M22 43

OPINION OF THE PRESS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a very remarkable medicine, a notice of which appears in the *Greenville Mountaineer*—Heinitz's "QUEEN'S DELIGHT." There must be something in it, for we hear it spoken of as a preparation of much merit, and one prepared by Dr. Heinitz himself, of distinguished pharmaceutical reputation. The euphonious sobriquet, "QUEEN'S DELIGHT," has in itself an attraction which should commend it to our notice, and we suppose all would be benefited by its use. For sale by FISHER & HEINITZ, Druggists. A24

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—The demand for Dr. J. Bradfield's FEMALE REGULATOR is beyond precedent in the annals of popular remedies. Orders come in so thick and fast, that the proprietor has, heretofore, been unable to fill them all. It is happy to state that arrangements are now complete by which he is prepared to manufacture Female Regulator on a scale equal to the emergency, and the public may feel assured that their wants can now be supplied. Physicians, of high repute, are using this great remedy, in daily practice, all over Georgia. Hereafter no woman need suffer from suppressed, suspended or irregular menstruation. The valuable medicine is prepared by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga., and sold at \$1.50 per bottle by respectable Druggists throughout America. M22 6